h Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and 

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FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1906.

# How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

Persons wishing to communicate with Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "1011." and on being answered from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to sp-ak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall one by one, an unpitled sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.

#### State or Federal Inspection?

The demand for Federal control of the packing industry was the inevitable result of the revolting disclosures made in the report of Messrs. Neill and Rey nolds. But this popular solution of a very unpopular problem is not guaranteed against error by the clamor of its supporters. When the exposures of packing-house manners and customs were first published, The Times-Dispatch point ed out that this condition was one that cught to be dealt with first by local authority, acting under local law. Further consideration has only confirmed this

If the instinct for self-preservation were as wise as it is strong, people would not jump to death from runaway vehicles or stampede at the smell of smoke, like a lot of dumb cattle. The same form of hysteria is seen in dealing with impersonal laws once political principles Take the packers for instance, and admit every charge that has been made without qualification, does that disgust ing and nauseating condition necessarily imply that the best and only remedy is Federal inspection?

If so, by all means let us have the Beveridge bill in its entirety, whether it be constitutional or not, for "public safe ty is the highest law." But-there are other and equally efficient means for protecting the public health, which at the same time, have the negligible value of constitutionality, New York apparentiy has in force a reasonably good sys tem of meat inspection. Virginia line both the laws and the will to protect its citizens from putrid meats and deadly dyes and drugs. Apparently, therefore, in two States at least, Federal Inspection of local industries is a superfluity.

Consider Illinois, however, with its shameful conditions. Will government officials prod the packers to cleanliness any more swiftly than publicity has done and is doing? A vast business, next to is at stake. Can it afford to put up for sale meats that the public will not buy? and can it cure the wound dealt it by publicity in any way save by equal publicity showing that what was once filthy and unsanitary, is now clean and whole-

No wonder the packers have said they would raise no constitutional questions. The very thing they most need is for the public to know that all meats are prepared under government inspection.

But, what of local self-government? or is that just another piece of impeding baggage that is being cast aside in the mad rush for a centralization that in relieving the individual of all responsibillty, takes away all bhance for the tirth and growth of those personal characteristics of the citizen, upon which the Federal government in the last analysis rests? And may it not prove some day that local selfgovernment is a principlo that cannot be discarded without striking a mortal blow at the very basis of our government? If so-and we express a hesitant "if," since it does not coincide with President Roosevelt's view -- why not let Illinois inspect its own packers and clean up its own yards?

Negro Suffrage in Virginia, The Atlanta Constitution is lighting an amendment to the Constitution of Georgia providing for the disfranchisement of ignorant negroes, and tustifies its position by stating that negro disfranchisement elready exists in Georgia without dis franchising a single white man. It says that years before Virginia or any other State considered legislation to that end, the framers of the Georgia Constitution and election laws hedged the ballot box with such restrictions as forever climinated the negro as a political factor. Jus how that is done the Constitution does not explain, but by way of warning the voters against new experiments, it cites the following example from Virginia:

The Rev. Thomas J. Jones, a graduat of Washington and Lee University and the Columbia University of New York and a Presbyterian minister, sought to register in Virginia. The alleged negre disfranchisement law of Vingina provide, aistranchisement law of Vigina provide, an educational qualification for the ballot. The Rev. Mr. Jones's political views die not happen to meet the needs of the partisan board supervising the election. Bo he was asked the an educational qualification for the ballot.

The Rev. Mr. Jones's political views did not bappen to meet the needs of the partisan board supervising the election. Be he was asked the following questions, among overs, as a test of his literacy;

"By whom may a writ of supersedens be granted?"

"When does the

be granted?"

"When does the Supreme Court of Virginia have original jurisdiction?"

These were catch-questions, pure and simple. Many lawyers could not have answered them. As a test of this university graduate's educational qualification they were farcical and unjust. As a re-

sult of his inability to answer them on the spur of the moment, the graduate of two universities was disfranchised.

The Times-Dispatch knows nothing of this case, but if this Mr. Jones was disfranchised in the way the Constitution alleges, it was because he failed to take advantage of the remedy provided in the Constitution itself. The "understanding clause" of the Virginia Constitution is contained in Section 4 of Article II., at the conclusion of which this provision is made: "Any person denied registration under this section shall have the right to appeal to the circuit court of his county, or the corporation court of his city, or to the judge thereof in vacation, If the Rev. Thomas J. Jones had gond into court and satisfied the judge that he was competent to vote, an order would have been entered commanding the registrar to enter his name upon the list of

But the Constitution's article is other wise misleading. The "understanding clause" of the Virginia Constitution was a temporary expedient, and was continued in force for two years only. It expired on December 31, 1903; and Constitution now provides for a straight nation as to race, color or previous condition of servitude. The "understanding clause" operated well in Virginia, and served its purpose admirably, but having accomplished the object for which it was designed, it has now been retired, Georgia would make no mistake in following the course pursued by Virginia.

#### Health Reform in Sight.

If the proposed amendment fixing three-year term for members of the new a continuing one, is adopted by the two health committees to-night, and there is no good reason why it should not be, nothing stands in the way of an immediate rehabilitation of the health de partment of Richmond. The Times-Dispatch has steadily opposed all plans which provided for the simultaneous election of entire health bourd. It is quite enoligh to give the Council control of the personnel of that board without exposing its members to recurrent hurly bur ly of biennial elections.

In any event no man can become member who does not receive a majority vote of the Council, and when once that ote has been cast the board ought to have some reasonable continuity, both in its membership and its policy.

Out of the whole discussion emerg some impressive and very encouraging facts. In the first place Messrs, E. G Williams, A. E. Blair, B. H. Grundy, John J. Lynch and W. W. Morton, members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, were able and willing both to investigate the true condition and offer a satisfactory and sufficient remedy.

From the first publication of this report The Times-Dispatch has earnestly supported its recommendation and in the main these suggestions will apparently be adopted.

mond would still be crying for the light and suffering because no answer came. But the work has been done, and its fruit was the insistent demand for reform which will now from all appear ances be made effective at once.

telligent criticism combined with public opinion could not be easily found, and as a result of this combination of forces Richmond will have a health board that sense, make this one of the healthlest

## The Editorial "We."

Rev. Frank Williams, the new editor of the Cecil (Md.) Whig, writes the following interesting editorial: "I beg to unnounce the disappearance from these columns of the editorial 'we.' Why should it remain? The essayist says 'I,' the orator says 'I.' Why shouldn't the editor say 'I'?"

Mr. Williams is wrong. The opinion of a modern newspaper is not the opinion of one man, except it be that the paper is the personal organ of an indi vidual. Every newspaper of character and influence must have at its head a man of chracter and influence to direct its general policy. But, after all, the opinion of the paper is largely the co posite opinion of the editorial staff. Every new question of importance is discuss ed in conference and it often happen: that an editorial is a sort of mosaic embodying thoughts, suggestions and even expressions from every man or that gives character and energy to the opinions of a newspaper, that differentiates it from the opinion of an individual and that justifles the "we," to which the preacher-editor objects. How ever, the term is provincial and has in great part been disregarded by the mod ern press. In its steady the name of the paper is used. But the "we" is always implied, for a newspaper is an institution of combined personalities.

## The Mayor's Recommendations.

Mayor McCarthy in his recent message to the Council me recommendations, but none more worthy of immediate attention than those re lating to a motion for the Police Depart ment, and a workhouse.

Common decency requires that the firs ecommendation be immediately adopted. Many women are brought to headquarters from time to time, and the seed the attention of a person of their own sex. It is enough to say that eversuch female prisoner must be searched. As for the workhouse no civilized com-munity should be without such an in stitution. ('The imporative necessity keeping all prisoners constantly employed in productive laber," says Henry M Boles in his Science of Penology, 'Is a positive law of scientific penology. So inexorable is this law, that its infraction by imprisonment in idleness neces sarily results in much greater social the freedom of the criminal under sur

straint. The fundamental principle is that every convict must carn the cost of his arrest, trial and confinement for orime. if he is able, and that the State must afford him all possible facilities for doing this. The convict should, therefore, be charged with these costs and credited with his work at a fair value at the place and time; board, lodging and clothing deducted."

It is estimated, says the same au thority, that 67,500 persons with original disposition are annually sent, by compulsory attendance, to our jalls, which corruption." These are under the tutelage of 13,750 confirmed, corrupt and expert criminals, and then after being allowed to ferment with them in idleness for sixty days, are turned loose to wreak their revenge on society.

How can we hope, under such a system, to reform convicts and reduce the criminal class? Everybody who has made cursory investigation knows that the Richmond tall is one of these "schools of crime and hot-beds of corruption," yet the school keeps seven days in the week at the public expense and the fine work of educating criminals to be more expert in crime goes merrily on.

There is but one remedy for this and that is a workhouse.

#### Street Cars to Have Side Signs.

The Times-Dispatch is in receipt of letter from General Manager Huff, of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, stating that a company order has been issued to provide all city cars with the least possible delay. Mr. Huff calls attention to another reason for installin these columns. When cars are lined up, waiting for a rush of passengers, on the loop-track at the Reservoir, the same difficulty arises. It is impossible for persons unfamiliar with the color signals to distinguish between cars with out going to the trouble of obtaining an end view. This reason alone, he says had already determined the company to "Your editorials." he concludes have emphasized their desirability under other conditions, and we are glad to recognize your interest and assistance in the improvement of the service."

ure to reciprocate this recognition, and to extend thanks to the Passenger and Power Company and Manager Huff for their prompt responsiveness to suggestions looking toward the greater comfort and convenience of their patrons.

#### The Marshall House.

In speaking yesterday of the Marshall House, which is situated on the square to be occupied by the high school build ing, The Times-Dispatch said that this building might be disposed of after the city purchased the property, to the State Bar Association, or to some other organization that would preserve it. But The Times-Dispatch believes that the city should own and occupy this sacred edifice. The best way to preserve any building is to inhabit it. The city needs this house as an administration building for the public school system, and it should be retained and utilized for that purpose. That would doubtless be the wish of the owner, and it would be the best tribute that the city could pay to his memory. To turn the building over to some organization, to be preserved merely as a relic, would be like retiring distinguished old man from active service. It would be a much higher compliment to John Marshall to preserve his home as a part and parcel of the living, progressive, educational system of

committed them. Now it seems to us that he should go further. Investigation s the order of the day and some in-vestigation of the conduct of the magistrates in Henrico would do no harm and may do a deal of good.—Richmond News-

Judge Scott cannot be too highly commended for the deep personal interest he took in this case, and for his prompt and chivalrous action in releasing the marines from jail. He is just the man to get at the bottom of the whole business before he is done with it.

The fault, however, is with the fee system. So long as petty officers are dependent upon fees for a livelihood, they will be very industrious in searching for business. And the tax-payers pay the cost.

Like their friends in the insurance business some months ago. Pennsylvania rallway officials are now facing the dreadful possibility of having to go to work for a living.

It was Mr. M. S. Angle who made a try to get those five sailors tried as vagrants. Does it strike you, reader, that he is exactly a right-Angled try-

Rhymes for To-Day

#### The Limit.

CAN stund the conversation Of the commonplacest bore, But his forms of salutation Irritate me more and more. When the weather melts one's collars And the world is in a stew. I could smash the mun that hollers: "Is it hot enough for you?"
(Kill him? Well, I think it follows
That is just what I could do!)

(Hot enough, O!
Ain't that tough O?
When the sun is not as—whew!
To be greeted
With a heated
"Is it hot enough for you?")

There's a man in our city
Who was slain the other day,
And at first this seemed a pity,
But it proved the other way:
Oh, the pris'ner was acquitted
With a long and loud Hurroo!
When he sliowed the dead had twitted:
"Is it hot enough for you?"
(Hence the murder, though regretted,
Was the only thing to do.)

Broken-hearted
If atoning for his whimBe forgiving! He is living Where it's hot enough for him!)
II. S. II.

# Merely Joking.

Cruel,—"What would you do if you were a man?" asked Cholly. "I do not know," sweetly answered Carlee, "What would you?"—Houston Chronicle. would your—Houston Chrometer.

Real Reallsm.—'To dust the room was but the work of a few moments,' wrote the realistic author. Then, with a smile, he added; 'However, it kept the hired girl occupied half a day.''—Houston Checolical.

Chronicle.

What Dld Teacher Say?—Teacher

'What is the meaning of the word 'pulverlized'?' Pupii: "Powdered." Teacher;

'Right. Use it in a sentence," Pupii

'You pulverize your face,"—Cleveland

"You pulverize your face,"—Cleveland Leader,
Texas Repartee,—"No, Mr. Lallygag;
no, I say! My mind is made up." "It is? Geo, I supposed that was the one part of you that was not made up."—Houston Post.
Hence the Auto.—Dibbles: "Isn't that Hawkins, the broker, in that automobile?" Nibbles: "Yes." Dibbles: "It's a fine machine. He must have money." Nibbles: "Yes; he has a lot of mine."—Columbus Despatch.
The Usual Question.—Trichord (a business-like plano manufacturer): "If you don't want to keep that plano that I let you have on approval, Mr. Sheers, I wish you would return it." Sheers (an absent-minded editor): "Did you enclose a stamped envelope?"—Stray Stories.
A Matrimonial Pool.—'I must have a hundred thousand," firmly declared the count. "The lady has only fifty theesand." "Then the deal if off," "Slay! The girl is from Utah. Perhaps she can get another lady or two to join her in this thing."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Mr. Bryan's Return.

Mr. Bryan's Return.

The Democrats of Missouri, in convention assembled, have adopted a resolution demanding the nomination of William Jennings Bryan for President in 1968.

The Democrats of Indiana are expected to take similar action to-day in Indianapolis. Former Governor David R. Francis, Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's Cabinet and leader of the sound money Democrats in his State, declared at the Missouri convention that the conservative wing of the State, declared at the Missouri conven-tion that the conservative wing of the party could now unite with the radical wing in supporting Mr. Bryan. Monday the newspapers printed an in-terview with Timethy D. Sullivan, where

terview with Timothy D. Sullivan, whose nower in Tammany Hall cannot be questioned, endorsing Mr. Bryan. "Tammany will fall in line to a man," he said, "and New York will send a solid delegation for Bryan to the National Control of the National C "and New York will send a solid delegation for Bryan to the National Convention, headed by Richard Croker." Arrangements are being made to give Mr.
Bryan an enthusiastic reception when he
arrives in New York next August after
his tour ground the world. Governor
Folk, of Missouri, will be chairman of the
reception committee. Mr. Bryan's homecoming is expected to mark the format
reconciliation of the two factions of the
Democratic party and to end the internecine warfare which has been carried
on for ten years.

Judge Scott's Chivalry.

Judging from the newspapers, the arrest and imprisonment of five marines wearing the uniform of the United States in Henrico county has the most remarkable legal proceeding we have ever known. It reminds us of stories of things that are done in Mexico, Turkoy and Russia and that used to be done in Cuba.

Judge Scott acted promptly and in convening a special court for Henrico and ordering the release of the men delivered a stingling rebuke to the magistrate who committed them. Now it seems to us that the should we further the should see further to call

to a New York friend, Mr. Bryan is reported to have said: "It is time to call a linit on Socialism in the United States. The movement is going too far." We hope that this is the way Mr. Bryan feels about it, and that he has begun to realize that the Democratic party should get itself firmly against "a blind and furlous system of innovation under the name of reform," to use the words of Burke.

Burke.
It is time to get back as far at joust as what Mr. Dooley calls "th' safe an' same principles for which Spies an' Parsons were hanged."
But the great ovil is not that the Demo-

cratic party has been wandering in the wilderness and worshipping dublous gods. The demoralizing thing is that the whole country is beginning to lose its

grip on first principles.
Mr. Roosevelt, righteously indignant a corporation abuses, sees no remedy ex-cept lederal regulation of everything. His party's leaders are supporting his policies with ostensible outhuslasm and carofully calculating how much of a campaign fund can be squeezed from the iniquitous corporations in the fail. It the President had his way the National Government would be regulating life insurance comparies, fixing railway rates. Hensing corporations, exercising the police powers of Chicago in controll, ing the sanitary arrangements of packing houses, penalizing fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits and performing the functions of a Little Father generally.

Mr. Hearst and his personally conduct. Papers whose motto is "all the news that's fit to print" naturally cannot hope to tell their readers what J. Ogden Armour thinks of Upton Sinclair.

One reason why Mr. Cassatt did not stay long in the water is doubtless that, so far as he is concerned, water is apt to be pretty hot nowadays.

President Cassatt's statement in research to graft in Pennsylvania, and that of Mr. Boyer, seem to show a certain lack of team work.

If much more graft comes to light in Pennsylvania railroad circles, the officers will shortly begin booking for Paris.

Ice cream weather. ed company of whirling dervishes Mr. Roosevelt's Prussianization pol

against government by corporations through contributions to campaign funds. There will be demand for a graduated income tax and a progressive inheritance tax. And there will be a return to the old-fashioned principle that guilt is always personal, and that the best way to discourage crimes, whether of high financiers or pick-pockets, is by a reientless enforcement of law.

If this is the kind of campaign that Mr. Bryan is coming home to conduct he may yet be a real leader of his party. But if he is coming home to fight Mr. Roosewelt's Little Fatherism and Mr. Hearst's Socialism with his own Triple State-Socialism it will be quite another matter.—New York World.

#### Defense of Russo-Americans.

Defense of Russo-Americans.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch.
Sir.—The prestige and influence of the Russian element in this country is getting by far stronger than the Russian government ever expected. To less the friendship and sympathy of such a powerful country is a great deal more than it can afford.

The American press is a more danger-time appay to the interior of Russia than

The American press is a more danger-ous enemy to the interior of Russia than the Japanese were at the slege of Port Arthur; therefore, in order to discredit the Russians in this country and ruin their reputation, the Russian autocracy decided to concoet schemes, no matter how dirty they may be, so that the statements regarding the Russian inte-rior affairs may be disregarded and ap-

how the statements regarding the Russian appeals ignored.

The new Premier, Goremikiv, ordered the invasion of an army of spies to create disturbances in every peaceable Russian settlement in this country; in a chlony of Seven Day Adventists in a reniote spot of Oregon they first planted and then discovered supposed anarchists with a plot to assassinate of President, The English-reading public knows that every Russian is at present very busy with his own affairs and would not waste his bombs abroad when they are so badly needed in Russia.

Richmond, Va., June 5, 1906.

J. II. JONESSOFF.

# MEMBER OF OLD

vote upon the question, and upon a vote being taken, the chair was overruled and Senator Rison was allowed to as the question.

Dr. Aylett, of Newport News, spent an hour in giving expert testimony regard-Williams. He said that eminent medical men all over the country favored the treatment as practiced by Dr. Williams, and that he had used the treatment him-

olf.
Dr. Aylett asserted that the insane and ease in the same manner, and spoke in high terms of Dr. McGuire and Dr. Bryan, who, he said, held high places in the medical profession.

#### Asylum Improved.

For a year Dr. Aylett was an assistant physician in the asylum in Dr. Moncure's lime. He stated that the asylum had been improved under Dr. Foster in every Mr. Wilkins, an attendant, who

been here for dightsen years, testified that the hospital was in better condition than he had ever known it, and that Dr. Foster was a wide-awake and active su-He said that on one occasion he had

'ducked" a patient, but that it had bene fitted the man, who was subsequently lischarged as cured.

Mr. Balthurst D. Peachy, an attorney.

Mr. Balthurst D. Peachy, testified that discharged as cured.

Mr. Balthurst D. Peachy, an attornoy-at-law, of Williamsburg, testified that he had known Dr. Foster for several years, and that he held him in high es-teem. He said that the asylum was in better condition than he had ever known The committee went into executive ses

The committee went into executive session to discuss the question of calling more witnesses to testify along the lines which had already been discussed.

It is the earnest desire of every member of the committee to conclude the investigation at an early date, but Colonel Lawless still has some six or seven witnesses to call, and it is not thought that the end will be reached before Tuesday.

that the end will be reached before Tuesday.

Judge Garnett, an ex-member of the board, will go upon the stand to-morrow; Captain McCracken, Rav. Mr. Goodwin, rector of Bruton Church; President Tyler, of William and Mary College, and Mr. Robert Lee Spencer. Dr. Foster will also testify, and will probably consume an entire day or more.

Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, summed up the situation here when he said on yesterday that it was a quarrel between the "outs" and the "ins," the lean kine gazing enviously over the wall at the fat kine inside.

lean kine gazing enviously over the wal at the fat kine inside.

### The Proceedings.

The twenty-sixth day's session was called to order at 9:80 o'clock. Mr. Pultern was excuse

Mr. John W. Jones, of Williamsburg was called to the stand. Mr. Jones said Dr. Foster was highly espected, and that his integrity was a reat as that of any man in Williams

Mr. George C. Bland, of King and Mr. George C. Baind, of the special board, was called and sworn. Mr. Blank said he had been a member of the spe-cial board since 1904; that he was a member of the General Assembly from 1804 to 1902, with the exception of 1809

ind 1900. He said that Eastern State Hospital was in excellent condition, and greatly improved under Dr. Foster, he said, was a man of good reputs

and high character.

"In my opinion he has fully measured up to his duties. I consider him a medical man of ability and a business man far beyond the ordinary."

Mr. Bland said that no complaint had

far beyond the ordinary."

Mr. Bland said that no complaint had come to the board regarding the quantity and quality of food. He said he never heard of bathing several patients in one tub of water.

Mr. Bland said he relied on the superintendent and the other officers to furnish proper food; that he gave all attention possible to the affairs of the hospital, but the board was only in session one day.

sion one day.

If a said the food purchased was no cheap, but was of good quality and was



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what the physicians thought was best for the health of the patients. There were honest differences in the

board, but none that disturbed business. Mr. Bland said that when Miss Perry was removed as matron because she had been an inmate at Staunton he was not present, because he was not notified in time. "I did not concur with the other members of the committee." (Messrs.

Clowes and Cole.) Clowes and Cole.)

Mr. Bland stated that Miss Perry had oxedlent testimonials, including one from Dr. Blackford, superintendent of the Western State Hospital, who had discharged Miss Perry as cured,

### Not a Bar.

He said that he had told his associates that he would not place himself upon re-cord as being averse to employing a per-son who had been an inmate of an asy-lum; that because of having been an inmate was no reason why the State should not secure such a person's ser-

should not secure such a person's services,
"I take from the action of the members of the board that they did not consider her fit for any duty in life."

Senator Rison pointed out that Dr. Blackford, superintendent of Western, and Dr. Foster, superintendent of Eastern, both thought Miss Perry fit for office, and that two laymen thought she was not.

office, and that two laymen thought she was not.

Q. "Which would you agree with?"

A. "I would agree with the alienists."

Mr. Bland said that he was not effected by the report of the expert accountant, as he did not become a member of the board until April, 1904, and no mistakes were found after that tings.

In reply to Colonel Lawless, Mr. Bland said that at board meetings Mr. Clowes and Mr. Cole, the only other members

said that at board meetings Mr. Clowes and Mr. Cole, the only other members of the board, would frequently retire and hold a private consultation.

In answer to a question about auditing accounts, witness said that if mistakes were made, the blame should be shared by the superintendent, steward and clerk. He said he believed that the board should

### A Foolish Report.

A Foolish Report.

Mr. Bland said that he thought the expert's report should have suggested improvements rather than criticisms of the officers of the hospitul, and showed that the awards were not made to the lowest bidder, but for the best goods. He said the criticism of the expert on this point was absolutely foolish.

"He has exceeded the scope of his duty when he criticised the officers and directors for not giving the awards to the lowest bidders. I think it was his plain duty to suggest a plan to the committee."

At this point Senator Rison asked Mr. Bland if the committee would not be in a better position to judge of the book-keeping if the expert had set Sprth what he considered a better method.

Dunn, and Senator Roberts voting with him, the ruling of the chair was not sustained. Mr. Ould voted with Chairman

Sadler. Mr. Bland then answered that he have the proper information before them from which to make a report such as they had furnished.
The committee adjourned until 2:50

o'clock.
Dr. Win. R. Aylett, of Newport News, was called to testify. Its sain he was a graduate of the University of Virginia. In 1895 he came to Eastern State How pital and remained one year as interne. The hospital now, he said, was in far better condition in every way than when he was interne.

### The Burning Treatment.

The Burning Treatment,
Dr. Aylett said that the treatment by
"burning" was well known among medical men. He quoted Dr. Dana, ex-president of the Neurologists Society of America, as favoring this treatment.
Dr. Aylett suid he had used this treatment in his own practice. He said that
both Dr. McGuire and Dr. Bryan stood
high in the medical profession.
Witness said that there was no difference in the treatment of the same and
insane for physical disease.
Dr. Aylett said that daily visits were
not made in Dr. Moneure's time and that

cohsultations were only had when he (Aylett) asked for them.
"I thought it my duty to ask for consultations when I thought it necessary. That is according to the ethics of the profession."
Witness said that he considered Da McGuiro as able to give an opinion regarding the physical treatment of the insane, as if he had been an alienist.

Mr. R. D. Wilkins, an attendant, was the next witness.

Mr. R. D. Wilkins, an attendant, was the next witness.

He said that he had been an attendant for eighteen years, and that the hospital was in better condition than he had ever known it. He said Dr. Foster was a wide-awake, active superintendent, and made frequent visits to the wards.

# Ducking Was Helpful.

Mr. Wilkins said he had ducked a man by order of Dr. Williams, and that it had been beneficial to the patient.

Mr. Whiths said the said that it had been beneficial to the patient.

The witness said he had assisted in applying the electric battery treatment to a patient. He had held a sponge ogainst the man to prevent the conductor coming in contact with the fiesh. Later, he had removed the sponge. The man was tad in held. was tied in bed.

was tied in bed.
"When you removed the sponge," inquired the chairman, "did it not burn the patient worse?"

The witness said he supposed it did. He said it left red splotches, hot blisters, upon the man,
"Why was the battery applied?"
"I heard Dr. Williams tell the patient the battery was used to make the patient cat?"

The witness said it made the man eat; he increased largely in weight, and was

he increased largely in weight, and was discharged.
Colonel Lawless asked that Dr. Aylett be recalled to testify as to the effect of the electric treatment. Dr. Aylett took the stand, and said that from the previous witness's description of the battery, no injury could not have been inflicted. He said it would not have a flea. it would not hurt a flea.

"If it would not hurt a flea,

"If it would not hurt a fiea," asked Mr. Ould, "why was it necessary to the the patient, hand and foot?"

The witness said it was the natural fear of electricity.

Dr. Aylett said he thought the use of a battery was justified if it made a patient eat. The witness concluded by saying that he did not think that Dr. Foster would countenance he inflicing of punishment

The witness was excused, and Bathurst D. Feachy, of this city, was called. The witness said he knew Dr. Foster well that he was associated with him upon the board of Berickson Bank, of Williamsburg, and that Dr. Foster's reputation as a business man was very good. The witness said he had been in Williamsburg for forty-eight years; had a general acquaintance with the institution, though he had not been inside it. general acquaintance with the tion, though he had not been The thought it, as far as he could cover, in better condition than he ever seen it. The witness said he nothing about the inside working o institution, nor of Dr. Foster's institution, nor of Dr. Foster's work there, As far as the knew, however, Dr. Foster was a fine superintendent.

### To Call More Witnesses.

The witness was here excused, and Colonel Lawless asked that the com-

The witness was noted exteen, income to committee postpone the taking of evidence and examine the books of the institution, as had been requested by the commissioner.

The chairman said he would profer to defer this examination until to-morrow and continue taking evidence.

The committee here went into executive session.

Chairman Sadler announced that the committee would call several other witnesses, Dr. Drewry, superintendent of Central Hospital, among others. He said the investigation would certainly extend to next week.

to next week.

This committee adsourned hands the morrow morning at 9:80 o'clock.

A. P.

Negro Shoots Detective.

Negro Shoots Detective,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 7.—8.

Brown, a railroad detective, was shot in
the left hip this afternoon while uving
to arrest a negro, who had broken into
some freight cars west of this city. The
negro knocked Brown's pistol from his
hand and picked it up and shot the detective. He then escaped to the swamps
to the west of Alexandria, where the
authorities are endeavoring to locate him.
Brown will recover.